

HC. 4421(3)



CHESHUNT



ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH REPORT
1971

Urban District Council of Cheshunt

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

1971

CONTENTS

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT

1. STATISTICS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
2. PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
3. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S SECTION

1. STATISTICS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
2. FOOD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
3. HOUSING	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
4. CLEAN AIR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
5. WORKING CONDITIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
6. WATER	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
7. INFESTATION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
8. PETROLEUM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
9. MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT

Public Health Committee, 1971/72

Councillor B. G. Griffiths (Chairman)
Councillor O. G. Alderman (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor Mrs. G. E. Arnold
Councillor K. Day
Councillor Mrs. E. L. LARBALSTIER
Councillor Mrs. D. Moody
Councillor Mrs. C. M. Piggott
Councillor D. F. Poole
Councillor Miss P. R. Whitthread
Councillor Mrs. P. R. Young

Public Health Department Staff:

Medical Officer of Health (Part-time):

John P. Smyth, L.L.M.R.C.P., L.L.M.R.C.S. (Irel.) (resigned 31.3.71)
John V. Earle, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.I.H. (Appointed 1.4.71)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Part-time):

Vacant

Official Address: "The Cedars", 131, High Street, Cheshunt.

Telephone Number: Waltham Cross 25102

Chief Public Health Inspector: Petroleum Inspector: Shops Act Inspector:

J. L. Billings, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

D. Coyne, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

R. H. Cowlin, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
D. E. Fellows, M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 28.2.71)
A. J. Westney, M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 1.6.71)
G. W. Bailey, M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 19.7.71)

Student Public Health Inspectors:

G. W. Bailey (until 18.7.71)
J. F. Priest (appointed 1.9.71)

Administrative Assistant:

Mrs. J. A. Hall (appointed 8.2.71)

Clerk:

Mrs. J. L. Westney (resigned 31.12.71)

Pests Officer/General Assistant:

K. H. Newman

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
"THE CEDARS",
131, HIGH STREET,
CHESHUNT, HERTS. EN8 OBH

July, 1972.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The National Measles Vaccination Programme has been operating since 1968. Before this, there would be some 16,000 patients suffering measles per year in the whole country in the past years. In the non-epidemic years, about 12,000 patients.

Since 1969, there have been about 3,000 per year.

These figures give some idea of the overall benefits.

In Cheshunt, 10 years ago, over 900 patients suffered measles. In 1971, there were 125.

There has been a reduction of illness and complications, also a saving of time for doctors and members of the patients family.

There is an overall reduction of Tuberculosis in the country. Without wishing to indicate racial prejudice, immigrants are at risk. The same facilities are available for them as for the English, but not always understood. Multi-lingual cards are provided, explaining how to register with a doctor or dentist.

In exactly the same way, I have seen an English tourist ski-ing dangerously on a closed run because he did not understand the warning written in Italian.

Immigrants may have heard of bronchitis as "The English Disease" and expect to develop a cough.

The Social Services Department developed a separate administration as from April, 1971. I am grateful to Miss Copleston, the Divisional Social Services Officer for her list of available services. It seems reasonable to include these alongside the other local authority health services, for ease of reference.

There is housing development in the Cheshunt area and also in contiguous areas as Wormley. There is likely to be a period when the Medical Services in the area are severely strained.

Whether or not there will be adequate local development of the services and resources that generate physical and mental health remains to be seen. I am thinking of a library, police, public houses, some focal points in addition to the professional givers of medical and dental care.

Local Government re-organisation and the re-organisation of the National Health Service will come shortly. At the time of writing, July, 1972 — it is still not clear how or if the elected representatives of the people will relate to the doctors who will be "Community Physicians".

I look on a Public Health Committee as a forum. The general public, through the Councillors, may raise any matter deemed to be of importance to the health of the public. The questions are directed informally to a particular known person rather than an unknown person in an unreachable office.

In these circumstances, a few spoken words can easily short-circuit weeks or months of futile correspondence.

I hope some similar arrangements will continue though probably in a modified form.

JOHN EARLE

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 1

STATISTICS

AREA: The area of Cheshunt is 8,480 acres.

POPULATION: Registrar-General's Estimate:

1960 — 32,790	1964 — 39,040	1968 — 43,780
1961 — 35,490	1965 — 40,380	1969 — 43,890
1962 — 36,630	1966 — 41,990	1970 — 44,100
1963 — 37,530	1967 — 42,900	1971 — 44,930

	1970	1971	1972
Total hereditaments as per			
Valuation List (1st April)	17,398	17,634	18,196
Number of domestic hereditaments	13,917	14,105	14,537
Rateable Value	£2,295,916	£2,348,012	£2,391,341
Estimated product of penny rate	£9,320	£22,878	£23,470

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births — Legitimate	307	359	666
Illegitimate	19	18	37
Total	326	377	703
Stillbirths — Legitimate	6	2	8
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	7	2	9
Deaths of Infants under 1 year:			
Legitimate	4	7	11
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	5	7	12
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks:			
Legitimate	3	7	10
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	4	7	11
Deaths of Infants under 1 week:			
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	3	4	7
Deaths of all ages	180	144	324

POPULATION:

The figures are only estimates. We know that births exceed deaths and nearly 240 new houses have been built in 1971. In other areas of East Hertfordshire, the Registrar-General's figures have been steady for years, then suddenly jumped.

The population figures, as mentioned last year, are likely to be too low.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole, the crude birth and death rates for the area should be multiplied by the area comparability factor supplied for the purpose by the General Register Office. When local crude birth and death rates have been so adjusted they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales and with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area for that year.

The adjusted rates for Cheshunt, together with the crude rates for England and Wales for comparison, are as follows:-

Birth Rates

	Cheshunt				England & Wales
	<i>No. of Births</i>	<i>Crude Birth Rate</i>	<i>Comparability Factor</i>	<i>Adjusted Rate</i>	
1965	851	21.07	0.84	17.70	18.1
1966	831	19.79	0.84	16.62	17.7
1967	790	18.40	0.84	15.50	17.2
1968	793	18.10	0.84	15.20	16.9
1969	759	17.30	0.84	14.50	16.3
1970	785	17.80	0.84	15.00	16.0
1971	712	15.60	0.84	13.10	16.0

Death Rates

	Cheshunt				England & Wales
	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Crude Death Rate</i>	<i>Comparability Factor</i>	<i>Adjusted Rate</i>	
1965	292	7.23	1.53	11.06	11.5
1966	255	6.07	1.52	9.23	11.7
1967	272	6.30	1.62	10.20	11.2
1968	293	6.70	1.63	10.90	11.9
1969	272	6.20	1.62	10.00	11.9
1970	318	7.20	1.62	11.70	11.7
1971	324	7.20	1.62	11.70	11.6

	Cheshunt				England & Wales
Live Birth Rate (crude)	15.60				16.00
Area Comparability factor	0.84				1.00
Standardised Birth Rate... ..	13.10				16.00
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	0.82				1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births... ..	5.00				8.00
Still Birth Rate					
per 1,000 total live and still births ...	13.00				12.00
Infant Mortality Rate					
Deaths und 1 year per 1,000 live births	17.00				18.00
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	17.00				17.00
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	27.00				24.00
Neonatal mortality rate					
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	16.00				12.00
Early neonatal mortality rate					
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	10.00				10.00
Perinatal mortality rate					
Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births ...	22.00				22.00
Death Rate (crude)					
per 1,000 home population	7.20				11.60
Area comparability factor	1.62				1.00
Standardised death rate	11.70				11.60

INFANT MORTALITY:

All infants per 1,000 live births

	Cheshunt		England & Wales
	No. of Deaths	Rate	
1961	18	23.02	21.60
1962	23	29.56	21.60
1963	14	17.48	21.10
1964	7	8.36	20.00
1965	10	11.75	19.00
1966	17	20.46	19.00
1967	8	10.10	18.30
1968	13	16.00	18.00
1969	10	13.00	18.00
1970	9	11.00	18.00
1971	12	17.00	18.00

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1971:

	Male	Female	Total
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases ...	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	6	7	13
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	4	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	17	5	22
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	5	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	7	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	—	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	13	12	25
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms ...	—	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	2	1	3
Anemias	—	1	1
Meningitis	1	—	1
Other diseases of Nervous System ...	—	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	2	1	3
Hypertensive Disease	—	2	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	71	35	106
Other Forms of Heart Disease	8	7	15
Cerebrovascular Disease	11	22	33
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	2	5	7
Pneumonia	6	9	15
Bronchitis and Emphysema	16	3	19
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	2	2	4
Peptic Ulcer	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System ...	1	1	2
Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc. ...	—	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	—	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	2	2	4
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	4	2	6
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	—	1	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions ...	1	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2
All other Accidents	2	—	2
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ...	1	—	1
All Other External Causes	1	—	1
Total All Causes	180	144	324

There were 703 live births and 324 deaths, so there was a natural increase of 379. There were 37 illegitimate births (5% of total births), the national percentage is 8.

There was one maternal death during the year. This was a 19 year old woman who died of an acute pulmonary oedema, acute renal failure and concealed accidental haemorrhage and the death followed the delivery of a child (which was still born) due to bleeding in pregnancy.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels accounted for 166 deaths whilst cancer in all forms was responsible for 84 deaths. Of the cancer deaths, one quarter were preventable.

SECTION II

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

AMBULANCE	Fire and Ambulance Station, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 23281). Two ambulances, two sitting-case cars.
ANTE-NATAL	<p>Health Centre, 178, High Street, Waltham Cross (Waltham Cross 38652). Mondays 1.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.</p> <p>Health Centre, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 28232). Tuesday evening.</p> <p>Relaxation and Mothercraft Class by appointment. Tuesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.</p>
CHILD HEALTH	<p>Health Centre, 178 High Street, Waltham Cross. (Waltham Cross 23401) Wednesday 10.00 a.m. to noon. Wednesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.</p> <p>Health Centre, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 28232). Monday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Thursday 10.00 a.m. to noon. Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.</p> <p>Dig Dag Hill Hall, Cheshunt. Tuesday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.</p> <p>Memorial Hall, Goffs Oak. Friday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.</p>
CHIROPODY	<p>Health Centre, 178, High Street, Waltham Cross. (Waltham Cross 23401). Tuesday p.m.) Friday a.m.) by appointment.</p>
DAY NURSERY	The Chestnuts, Crossbrook Street, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 24878).
DENTAL	<p>Health Centre, 178, High Street, Waltham Cross. (Waltham Cross 24332). Monday all day. Tuesday all day. Wednesday all day. Thursday mornings (alternate). Friday a.m. (weekly) — Orthodontist.</p> <p>Health Centre, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt (Waltham Cross 21844). Wednesday a.m.</p>

DENTAL	Thursday a.m. Friday p.m. — Orthodontist.
DISTRICT NURSE/ MIDWIVES	185, Ashdown Crescent, Cheshunt (Waltham Cross 27636). 7, Bell Lane, Broxbourne. (Hoddesdon 66587). 32, Darcy Close, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 29308). 27, Ousden Drive, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 23745). 1, Prescott Road, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 22344). 24, Rowlands Close, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 29032). 71, Park Lane, Flamstead End. (Waltham Cross 26586). 178b, High Street, Waltham Cross. (Waltham Cross 27750).
DISTRICT NURSES	65, Broadlands Avenue, Enfield. (01 804 3311). 27, Cunningham Avenue, Enfield (Waltham Cross 25525). 87, Cuffley Hill, Goffs Oak. (Cuffley 2420). 106, Trinity Lane, Waltham Cross. (Waltham Cross 24830).
FAMILY PLANNING	Health Centre, 178, High Street, Waltham Cross. Monday 7.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Tuesday 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Thursday 7.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
HEALTH VISITORS	Can be contacted at the addresses shown under 'Child Health'.
HOME HELP SERVICE	Local Organiser: Mrs. M.L.K. Frost, Assistant Home Help Organiser: Mrs. Crame, Social Services Department, 179, Crossbrook Street, Waltham Cross. (Waltham Cross 24658). Office hours: Monday 8.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Tuesday 8.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Wednesday 8.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Thursday 8.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Friday 8.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

MEDICAL LOAN EQUIPMENT	178A, High Street, Waltham Cross. (Waltham Cross 38652). Monday to Friday 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
OPHTHALMIC	Health Centre, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt. Friday morning (by appointment).
SOCIAL WELFARE	Social Work Unit, Westfield, West Street, Hertford (Hertford 7041). Sub-office: 179, Crossbrook Street, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 20905).
SPEECH THERAPY	Health Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross. Thursday a.m. Health Centre, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt. Wednesday.
WELFARE FOODS	Health Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross. Wednesday 10.00 a.m. to noon and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Health Centre, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt. Monday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Thursday 10.00 a.m. to noon and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Memorial Hall, Goffs Oak. Friday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
WELL-WOMAN CLINIC (Cytology)	Health Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross. 2nd and 4th Monday a.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesday p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The Divisional Social Services Officer is:-

Miss M. Copleston, Westfield, West Street, Hertford. Tel: Hertford 7041.

The Assistant Divisional Social Services Officer is:-

Mr. H.W. Scott, Westfield, West Street, Hertford. Tel: Hertford 7041.

Social Worker — Occupational Therapist (covering Hoddesdon Urban District and Cheshunt Urban District) is:-

Mrs. C. Welch, Westfield, West Street, Hertford. Tel: Hertford 7041.

Sub-office for the Cheshunt Urban District, Social Services Department, 179, Crossbrook Street, Cheshunt. Tel: Waltham Cross 20905.

Senior Social Worker is:-

Mr. G. Shuttleworth.

Social Workers are:-

Miss C. Bagnall

Miss J. Bragg

Mrs. M. Greenwood

Miss J. Morrison.

OTHER SERVICES

BLOOD TRANSFUSION:

Sessions are held at the Health Centre, Waltham Cross, at regular intervals. Further information may be obtained from Miss E.R. Cooper, Honorary Local Organiser, National Blood Transfusion Service, 41, Southfield Road, Waltham Cross. Telephone Waltham Cross 26258.

BRITISH RED CROSS

The Society has a range of medical equipment for the sick and injured available on loan on the recommendation of Medical Practitioners and District Nurses. The equipment is at 178A, High Street, Waltham Cross. The depot is open from 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. daily.

In addition to their normal activities, which include the provision of First Aid Posts at local events, the detachment has available a team which is on call for disaster relief work. Non-members of the Society are welcome for First Aid Training. Details may be obtained from the Commandant, Miss E.R. Cooper, 41, Southfield Road, Waltham Cross. (Waltham Cross 26258).

There is a flourishing unit for Cadets, who meet every Thursday at 6.45 p.m.

W.R.V.S. MEALS SERVICE:

The W.R.V.S. continue to operate the Meals on Wheels Service for housebound people nominated by statutory welfare sources. The service is used mainly by old age pensioners and particularly by men living alone.

The scope of this service both nationally and locally is very extensive, as can be seen from the annual figures for meals on wheels for 1971. The overall figure for meals delivered by the W.R.V.S. in Hertfordshire during the year was 196,120 and of this total, Cheshunt's quota was 10,649. The total number of old people receiving these meals was 1,482.

There is still a great need for additional helpers at the Cheshunt Centre since the number of persons requiring meals is constantly increasing. Further information may be obtained from Mrs. E.M. Brown, Centre Organiser, W.R.V.S. Centre, Albury Grove Road, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 22050).

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following table shows details of diseases notified during 1970 and 1971 :-

				1970 Notified Cases	Notified Cases	1971 Cases admitted to hospital	Deaths
Dysentery	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	3	3	1	—
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	...	5	9	2	—
Measles	...	...	...	279	125	2	—
Meningitis	...	...	...	1	2	2	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	17	3	—	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3	3	3	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2	22	1	—

MEASLES

Notification of Measles in the last ten years are shown in the following table :-

Year					Notified Cases				Notification per 1,000 population
1962	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	3.33
1963	...	...	...	...	836	...	...	...	22.28
1964	...	...	...	...	383	...	...	...	9.81
1965	...	...	...	...	269	...	...	...	6.66
1966	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	8.95
1967	...	...	...	...	507	...	...	...	11.80
1968	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	2.88
1969	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	2.52
1970	...	...	...	...	279	...	...	...	6.32
1971	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	2.76

WHOOPING COUGH

The incidence of this disease over the past ten years is shown in the following table :-

Year					Notified Cases				Notification per 1,000 population
1962	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	0.25

Year	Notified Cases							Notification per 1,000 population
1963	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.39
1964	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.36
1965	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.07
1966	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.14
1967	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10
1968	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22
1969	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
1970	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
1971	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.49

In the years before immunisation was widely performed an epidemic year might easily produce 100 children out of every 1,000 who had whooping cough before their first birthday.

Whooping cough immunisation is effective. During 1972 there will be a study in Hertfordshire conducted in conjunction with the virus laboratory in Colindale and the Public Health Inspectors. This should clarify the position further.

TUBERCULOSIS :

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis in 1971 was 3.

New cases, 1971 — classified by age groups :-

Age	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0 — 5	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 15	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 25	—	—	—	—	—
25 — 35	—	—	—	—	—
35 — 45	—	—	—	—	—
45 — 55	—	—	—	1	1
55 — 65	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards	2	—	—	—	2
Total	2	—	—	1	3

Number of cases from other areas		1969	1970	1971
transferred to Cheshunt ... ..	...	2	2	1

The following table shows notifications and deaths in England and Wales for the period 1966 — 1971 :-

			1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Cases ...	...	14,616	13,223	12,984	12,162	11,907	11,694	
Deaths ...	...	3,242	2,050	2,196	1,835	1,563	1,339	

DISINFECTION :

No current or terminal disinfection was carried out during the year.

Library books from houses where notifiable diseases had occurred are returned to the Public Health Department for disinfection before re-issue by the Library.

Reported Scabies occurred in 8 families in the area. The records show that 5 children were treated at the Cleansing Station at the London Borough of Enfield.

There is no obligation on general practitioners to report scabies. It is frequently treated by general practitioners. Reported scabies in school children in the country has increased from about 3,500 in 1963 to 14,355 in 1968. Reports from the Royal College of General Practitioners confirm this upward trend.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

All parents are advised to take advantage of this service, which can be obtained from their family doctors or at Infant Welfare Centres.

Approximate Age	Vaccine
6 months	COMBINED diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. POLIOMYELITIS (ORAL)
8 months	COMBINED diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. POLIOMYELITIS (ORAL)
13 months	COMBINED diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. POLIOMYELITIS (ORAL)
15 months	MEASLES
School entry	POLIOMYELITIS (ORAL)
School entry	COMBINED diphtheria, tetanus.
13 years	B.C.G. vaccination against TUBERCULOSIS.

This is not a rigid time-table. Many Doctors hold slightly differing views, and prematurity or ill-health in a child may mean the schedule has to be altered to meet individual needs.

During 1971 the Department of Health and Social Security ceased to recommend smallpox vaccination as a routine. Vaccination of infants

can still be arranged if necessary at Infant Welfare Centres or by General Practitioners.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass X-ray of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board visited Cheshunt each Friday between 10.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. and was open to all persons over 14 years of age. No appointments were necessary.

The details of the Mass Radiography Unit for the year are given in the following tables. During previous visits of the Unit to Cheshunt the total number X-rayed were as follows :-

1956 — 1,010	1968 — 4,782
1959 — 2,711	1969 — 2,936
1962 — 2,463	1970 — 4,154
1965 — 2,749	1971 — 4,321

This is a free service. It is of great value not only in detecting actual diseases in the lungs, but is also of value in ensuring that disease is absent. For example, student teachers are X-rayed before they come into contact with children.

If disease is found, a report is sent to the patient's general practitioner.

The service is confidential. The actual procedure is speedy (a matter of minutes) and people are not required to undress.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY Old Drill Hall, Cheshunt

	Male	Female	Total
Referred by General Practitioner	357	315	672
General Public	1,267	896	2,163
Organised groups	239	1,172	1,411
Contact Groups	7	9	16
Residents — Old Peoples' Homes	36	23	59
Total number X-rayed	1,906	2,415	4,321
Requiring further investigation	44	22	66
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :			
Requiring immediate treatment	2	—	2
Requiring close supervision	—	—	—

Contd....

	Male	Female	Total
Requiring occasional supervision	5(1PK)	1(PK)	6
Presumed healed, discharged... ..	2	1	3

**Groups in which significant
Tuberculosis was discovered:**

Requiring immediate treatment:	G.P. Referral	1	—	1
	Old Peoples'			
	Home	1	—	1

Other Abnormalities include:

Malignant neoplasm in thorax:	Primary	6	2	8
	Secondary	1	—	1
Non-malignant tumours... ..		2	—	2
Hodgkins disease		—	1	1
Sarcoidosis		1	—	1
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vascular system		—	1	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vascular system		5	1	6
Pneumoconiosis (Asbestosis)		1	—	1
Bacterial and virus infection of lung ...		9	5	14
Bronchiectasis		—	1	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis (Not TB or industrial)		2	—	2
Spontaneous pneumothrax		—	—	—
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus		—	—	—
Pleural effusion (Non tuberculous) ...		—	—	—
Other abnormalities		4	2	6
Did not attend for further investigation ...		—	1	1

PK — previously known.

"DAYS GONE BY"

1911 — In his report for this year the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W.F. Clark estimated the population to be 12,956 living in 3062 houses of which 162 were vacant giving an average of 4.47 persons per dwelling. (The present average is approximately 3.1). There were 295 births (Rate 23.2 per 1000) of which 10 were illegitimate. Deaths amounted to 164 (Rate 12.7 per 1000) of which 32 were under 1 year old (Rate 106.3 per 1000 births) half of whom died of "diarrhoea". In simple terms a child born in 1911 had a 10% chance of dying before its first birthday whereas today it has been reduced to 1%, the majority of which die in the first month due to congenital deformities.

1921 — The population had risen in this ten year period by 684 to 13,640 living in 3054 inhabited houses. There were 301 births (Rate 22.0 per 1000) of which 14 were illegitimate. Deaths recorded were 119 (8.7 per 1000) of which "only" 10 were under 1 year old (Rate 33.2 per 1000). This is approximately three times higher than now but was good for that time. The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. McClymont states that this improvement was due to the teaching of mothers at Welfare Centres the principles of proper and clean feeding of babies. This was a shift of thought from 1911 when it was thought that the temperature and condition of the soil had a great deal to do with diarrhoea and other gastro-intestinal complaints. The Welfare Centre was attended by 18 expectant mothers and by 328 children under 5 years old. There were no deaths amongst children attending the clinic. This shows the excellent work that was done in these early days by medical workers often working against real ignorance and poverty. The professional nursing service was started in this district in 1919 by the County Council and in 1921 comprised three midwives, a school nurse and a general nurse. The Welfare Centre was established in Greenfield House.

The Cottage Hospital was becoming of increasing value to the district. Every practitioner made use of its facilities and the Committee agreed to enlarge it. The Medical Officer of Health recommended that all charitable minded persons should give generously to this cause.

Cedars Park was opened on the 2nd July, 1921.

This year was remarkable for the amount of sunshine and lack of rain, only 15 inches falling for the whole year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I submit my report for the year 1971 on the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

Mr. D.E. Fellows left the Department in February, emigrated to New Zealand and was successful in securing an appointment with the Wellington City Council as a Public Health Inspector. We wish him well in his new career. Mr. A.J. Westney, an Inspector from the London Borough of Waltham Forest was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. G.W. Bailey was successful in passing the final examination of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board in July and as there was a vacancy existing in the establishment was promoted a few days after. Mr. J. Priest was appointed as Student Public Health Inspector in September.

Mrs. J. Hall joined us from the London Borough of Islington in February and Mrs. J.L. Westney left us at the end of the year.

Despite these many changes the work rate has continued upwards.

In the Housing field more improvement grants, both 'discretionary' and standard, were approved as I predicted last year. I forecast that there will be an increase yet again in 1972.

Bacteriological sampling of foods was stepped up this year. To begin with the sampling reports were quite disturbing with very high bacterial counts and sometimes with food poisoning bacteria present as well. Towards the end of the year after improvements had been affected by the Public Health Inspectors in food hygiene at the shops concerned, more favourable results were obtained.

Food complaints increased over the last year although there was no significant rise in the number of 'genuine' complaints.

The analysis of the daily readings taken at our three atmospheric pollution recording stations, show a gradual improvement in the reduction of sulphur dioxide content of the air especially in the Waltham Cross area; the same, however, cannot be said of the amount of smoke which has remained fairly steady for six years. The population during this time has increased, however, and the average daily concentration is very low in any case.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the co-operation of all officers in other Departments and the loyal support of members of this Department.

J. L. BILLINGS,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION 1

STATISTICS

INSPECTION OF THE AREA:

The inspections made by the public health inspectors during the year numbered 3,919 and details as to the nature of the inspections are given in the tables which follow. 902 complaints relating to a variety of matters were received.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS:

Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects ...	...	648
Number of dwelling houses inspected other than for housing defects ...	...	467
Number of premises other than houses inspected	...	815
Premises re-inspected	...	386
Visits to works in progress	...	296
Miscellaneous visits	...	1,307

Included in the above tables are the following classified visits:-

Infectious Disease	...	122
Disposal of Refuse	...	30
Drainage works	...	240
Water Supplies and Swimming Baths	...	70
Infestations and Pests	...	48
Improvement Grants	...	127
Standard Improvement Grants...	...	253
Smoke Control Areas	...	192
Slaughterhouse	...	61
Food Premises including Mobile Shops	...	748
Factories	...	131
Smoke Nuisances...	...	121
Atmospheric Pollution Stations	...	48
Furnaces and Boiler Installations	...	20
Smoke Observations	...	42
Caravans	...	48
Petroleum Installations	...	179
Noise Abatement	...	50
Rodent Control	...	40
Offices, Shops	...	345
Qualification Certificates	...	58
Imported Food	...	41

HOUSING STATISTICS:

Number of houses erected since 1945:

By the Cheshunt U.D.C.	...	...	...	...	...	2,665
By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	1,491
By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	6,056
						10,212

Number of houses erected during 1971:

By the Cheshunt U.D.C.	...	...	...	...	...	—
By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	21
By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	216
						237

Number of houses demolished or closed as unfit for human habitation since 1953	200
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SERVICE OF NOTICES:

Under Section 277, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	29
Under Section 170, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	6
Under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	5
Under Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	5
Under Section 26, Public Health Act, 1961	...	...	...	...	2
Under Section 12, Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	1

SECTION 11

FOOD

Food premises in the area classified according to type of business are given as follows:-

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cafes and Refreshment Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chinese Take Aways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In the course of the year 860 visits were made to premises where food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale. Contraventions were found resulting in 94 letters being sent requiring works to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970.

FOOD HYGIENE 'CODES OF PRACTICE'

To help alleviate the problem of bad food handling practices, this Department towards the end of the year was in the process of preparing its own guide to food handlers. This was in the form of a multi-page document so designed that the pages could be easily detached and so coloured as to be prominent on staff notice-boards. These 'Codes of Practice' consist initially of a general guide to such items as construction and layout of food premises, as well as notes on the hygienic handling of such foods as cooked meats and poultry.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES

The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows:-

Premises	No.
Ice Cream Premises	78
Food Preparation Premises	22

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

	Cwt.	lbs.
Meat at Slaughterhouse	1	110
Meat at Retail Shops	3	89
Canned Meat	—	40
Other Foods	—	92
Total	6	107

IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS, 1968

As a result of the modernisation of the handling of cargoes at docks, considerable quantities of food, which was formerly inspected by public health inspectors at the port, now arrive in this area in large containers. Such containers may hold several tons of food, which have to be inspected immediately at the time of opening. These containers may arrive at any time of day and can place a heavy burden on the staff as this process is time consuming. There were 102 containers in 1971 as opposed to 46 in 1970. As a result of this increased traffic, three main problems occurred during the year as follows, but have been resolved after investigation:-

On several occasions containers arrived unsealed even after the receipt of an official undertaking by the importer, who guaranteed that the container would remain sealed until delivered to the depot within this Authority.

The receiving depot did not notify this Authority that a container had arrived as there would appear to be no liaison between the Importing Company and the recipient. The Importers were advised that when they give a copy of the undertaking to the Port Health Authority for despatch to ourselves, a further copy be sent to the depot.

A number of containers arriving at the receiving depot were unloaded and the contents dispersed before this Department received an official Importer's undertaking from the Port Authority. This delay was notified by letter to the Authority in question and it was suggested that if any delay in sending out the notification occurred the Authority telephone this Department with the relevant details as required by the Regulations.

The public health inspectors in the Department have a good working relationship with the Import Sections of the various Companies within

this Authority who receive container traffic, and it is for this reason that the few problems that did arise were quickly resolved.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There is only one slaughterhouse in the area which is licensed until 30th September, 1972. These premises are regularly inspected by the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture.

During the year a 100% meat inspection service was maintained. The details of carcasses and offal inspected and condemned are shown in the following tables:-

				Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lamb	Pigs
Number killed	...	...	...	152	—	—	247	295
Number inspected	...	...	...	152	—	—	247	295
Whole carcasses condemned				—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	...			9	—	—	—	30
Tuberculosis only	...	...		—	—	—	—	—
Cysticerci ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

The total charges for the year's meat inspection amounted to £44.48, the charges having been raised as from the 16th August, 1971, as follows:-

Beasts from 13p to 18p
 Sheep and lambs from 3p to 4p
 Pigs from 4p to 5p

LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN

Three slaughtermen's licences to slaughter animals in a slaughterhouse by the captive bolt method were renewed for the year.

MILK LICENCES

No new applications were received during the year but 22 applications for renewal of licences which expired on 31st December, 1970, were received and the licences, which expire on the 31st December, 1975 were re-issued.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS — TUBERCLE BACILLI

The sampling of milk for the presence of the above two organisms is undertaken by the County Public Health Inspector. One notification was received during the year of Brucella abortus in milk at a farm in Cheshunt. A visit was made to the farm in question and advice given on the precautions which should be taken.

DRIED EGG ALBUMEN – HEAT TREATMENT

During the year two consignments of sprayed dried egg albumen came to the Walcross poultry Farm processing station for reheat treatment after the discovery of Salmonella organisms at the port of entry.

The first batch consisted of 88 x 44 lb. cases of U.S.A. Henningsens sprayed dried egg albumen. On sampling, one sample in ten contained Salmonella Braenderup and, therefore, the processers were asked to reheat. After suitable treatment further samples were taken and in this case no Salmonella organisms were isolated and the cases were released for human consumption.

The second batch consisted of 66 x 44 lb. cartons of the same sprayed dried albumen. Again samples were taken but in this case no Salmonella organisms were isolated and the cases were released for human consumption.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

There were forty-nine food complaints received by the Department during the year of which nine were reported to the Public Health Committee, where legal proceedings were authorised and of these six had been heard before the Court. In all cases a successful prosecution resulted and a fine with costs imposed. In the other 40 cases either no formal action could be taken or it was felt that the matter was best resolved by the issue of a warning letter. The complaints dealt with by way of legal proceedings were as follows:-

Sample No.	Commodity	Result
905	Foreign body in tin of pork luncheon meat	Fined £40, £8 costs and £5.65 Analyst's fees.
916	Finger dressing in loaf	Fined £30, £15.75 costs and £5.65 Analyst's fees.
935	Unfit mould and sour sausages	Fined £20, £10.50 costs and £5.65 Analyst's fees.
936	Wire in Saveloy	Fined £25, £15.75 costs and £5.65 Analyst's fees.
938	Fly eggs on pork and beef chipolatas	Legal proceedings authorised but not yet heard.
939	Mould on loaf	Fined £20, £15.75 costs.
940	Unfit veal, ham and egg pie	Fined £25, £8 costs.
985	Unfit sausagemeat	Legal proceedings authorised but not yet heard.
986	Foreign matter in slices of chopped pork	Legal proceedings authorised but not yet heard.

In the Court cases, fines totalling £160 were imposed with £73.75 costs and £22.60 Analyst's fees.

FOOD COMPLAINED OF

Bacon (3)	Marmalade (2)
Bread (9)	Meat and pastry products (3)
Cakes (1)	Milk (4)
Cheese (1)	Sausages or sausage meat (4)
Cheese cake (1)	Sweets (1)
Drink (1)	Tinned fruit (1)
Fish (3)	Tinned Meat (6)
Fresh meat (3)	Tin of Semolina (1)
Jar of baby food (1)	Tin of separated milk (1)
Margarine (1)	Yoghurt (1)

REASONS FOR COMPLAINT

Dirty Bottles (3)	Mould (11)
Foreign matter (21)	Unsound food (14)

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

During the year there were 11 formal and 104 informal samples taken. Of the informal samples taken three proved to be non-genuine, details of which are in the following tables:-

All the following samples were genuine.

FORMAL SAMPLES

Beef sausages (3)	Pasties (1)
Fish cakes (1)	Pork sausages (1)
Flour (1)	Red cherries (1)
Pasteurised milk (1)	Scotch whisky (1)
	Stewed steak in rich gravy (1)

INFORMAL SAMPLES

Angel Delight (1)	Custard powder (1)
Baking powder (1)	Flavouring (3)
Beef Suet (1)	Flour (2)
Bovril (1)	Gooseberries in syrup (1)
Breadcrumbs (1)	Honey (1)
Cheese (5)	Horseradish (2)
Chicken breast (10)	Jam (4)
Coffee Time (2)	Lard (2)
Colouring matter (1)	Lemon Drink (4)
Crab (5)	Malt Vinegar (3)
Cream (2)	Mayonnaise (2)
Creamed Tomato Soup with Fresh Cream (1)	Meat and fish paste (6)
	Meat and pastry products (6)

Meat tenderiser (1)	Spaghetti in tomato sauce (1)
Mousse (2)	Sterilised milk (1)
Pasteurised Milk (2)	Sweet pickle (1)
Pease pudding (1)	Sweets (1)
Pink Salmon (1)	Tea (1)
Pork sausages (3)	Tinned meat (11)
Prawn cocktail sauce (2)	Tinned mushrooms (1)
Quick Jel (1)	U.H.T. milk (1)
Sauce (5)	Vanillin Sugar (1)
Scotch Grouse Pate in Sherry (1)	Whole carrots (1)
Skimmed milk (1)	Yoghurt (1)

NON GENUINE SAMPLES

Sample No. 915 — Fruit salad in syrup — Labelling offence taken up with the importer.

Sample No. 958 — Apple Tree dessert — The Analyst reported as follows:-
 “This was an apple based dessert mixture containing in addition to the ingredients stated on the label, sulphur dioxide 250 parts per million.

The Labelling of Food Order of 1953 requires that a compound article of this nature should carry a list showing all the ingredients used in its preparation. The presence of sulphur dioxide was not indicated in the list of ingredients contrary to the requirements of the above Order.”

This matter was taken up with the manufacturers and an assurance given that the label on the packet would be suitably amended.

Sample No. 968 — Stewed steak with rich gravy — The Analyst reported as follows:-

“Its constituents included the following substance in proportion as under:-

Meat 68%

The Canned Meat Products Regulations, 1967, require that stewed steak with gravy should contain not less than 75% of meat. This sample is therefore deficient in meat to the extent of 9% of the prescribed amount.”

A follow-up sample (No.999) was taken but proved to contain the correct amount of meat.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

Ice Cream

During the year 19 ice cream samples were taken of which 15 were

Grade 1 and the remaining 4 Grade 2.

Milk

15 Samples were taken. 8 pasteurised, 3 sterilised and 4 U.H.T. All proved to be satisfactory.

Cooked Meats

38 Samples of cooked meats were taken from retail outlets within the Urban District to supplement the inspectors food hygiene visits and in many cases to give a practical example by highlighting bad storage and handling techniques. In a few cases the results were reasonably satisfactory but in the majority they range from poor to totally unsatisfactory in terms of bacterial count. One or two isolated cases of scant food poisoning organisms were isolated. No one product seems to be more risk than another as the samples covered the full range of cooked meat products sold and the poor results were spread over this range. It would appear that though we have control for the manufacture of cooked meats and the manufacture and sale of ice cream, there is a fundamental control lacking in that we are unable to prevent shops selling cooked meats, as registration or licensing is not necessary, and from the results we have obtained it would appear that in many cases the proper equipment, i.e., refrigeration etc., and the necessary training for staff to serve this particular commodity is lacking.

Apart from the above specific samples taken there were 53 samples of miscellaneous items taken as follows:-

Cream (17)

Custard tart (3)

Pastry and meat products (7)

Peeled prawns (1)

Processed dog meat (1)

Roast chicken (1)

Uncooked meat (3)

Washing water from a bucket near a cooked meat counter (1)

SECTION III

HOUSING

This year saw a phenomenal rise in house prices. Property in the area has always commanded a high price, with values rising by approximately 10% per year over the last ten years or so. During 1970, however, properties built in 1969 were selling by the end of the year for almost twice their original price, despite the still high mortgage interest rates. The reasons for this are numerous — the scarcity of building land and the very high cost when available, increased cost of building materials and wages, the likelihood of owner/occupiers, who purchased houses ten years ago, now able to sell their own property at greatly increased prices and to purchase even higher priced houses. The ease with which mortgages are available has also contributed to this.

This trend in new and comparatively new property has had its effect upon the older ones. Houses in poor condition with "two up and two down" with no modern facilities are in great demand. Enquiries for improvement grants from likely purchasers are increasing. Indeed the Council has now a policy of making it a condition of mortgage that such properties are improved. With the exception of Council properties it is doubtful if there are 750 houses (1 in 20) privately tenanted.

As a direct result of the Housing Act, 1969, the issue of Qualification Certificates often coupled with Improvement Grants, many of these private properties, are for the first time being brought up to the minimum standard.

On vacation such property is invariably sold, thus the time is fast approaching when there will be no privately tenanted houses in the District.

UNFIT HOUSES:

One demolition Order was made during the year on Beaumont Manor Farm, Beaumont Road, but the property had not been demolished by the end of the year. The total number of houses demolished or closed since 1953 is now 199.

Houses made fit by owners as a result of informal action were as follows:-

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. As a result of inspection or complaint | 42 |
| 2. As a result of inspection for Qualification Certificates. | 28 |

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

Since 1949 some 238 houses have been improved with the aid of

“Discretionary Grants”. In 1971 15 applications were approved as follows :-

Premises	Amount of Grant £
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Turnford Villas	3,614.86
43 College Road	747.45
82 Eleanor Road	750.00
19 High Street, Cheshunt	416.40
24 York Road	1,000.00
137 High Road, Turnford	1,000.00
33 Cecil Road	511.02
The Cottage, Temple House	1,000.00
1, Box Cottage, Appleby Street	146.57
20 Albury Grove Road	961.45
70 Crossbrook Street	424.00

A further £385.27 was approved in respect of 1/5 Turnford Villas for the installation of pumping equipment to the sewer serving these properties.

STANDARD IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

186 Standard Grants have been approved since 1959. 37 were approved in 1971 as follows :-

Premises	Maximum Grant £
49 Eleanor Road	105
16 King Edward Road	435
11 King Edward Road	405
13 Gews Corner	95
66 Eleanor Road	200
55 College Road	450
203 High Street, Waltham Cross	450
108 Blindmans Lane	435
68 Eleanor Road	155
4 Brookfield Gardens	95
150 Crossbrook Street	405
6 Queens Road	30
37 Cadmore Lane	435
19 Longfield Lane	405

Premises	Maximum Grant £
1 Longfield Lane	405
12 Gews Corner	30
7 Dewhurst Road	450
31 Queens Road	405
153 Crossbrook Street	450
4 Kings Road	405
Meadow View Appleby Street	435
60 Queens Road	405
North View, Appleby Street	435
43 Cecil Road	355
23 Park Lane, Waltham Cross	405
30 Albury Grove Road	200
77 Cromwell Avenue	185
116 Park Lane, Waltham Cross	185
61 Cromwell Avenue	450
55 Dewhurst Road	120
35 Park Lane, Waltham Cross	450
59 Cromwell Avenue	450
85 Crossbrook Street	435
16 Dewhurst Road	450

Four of the above properties were subject to a joint application for a Combined Grant and Qualification Certificate.

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES:

If an owner of a house, which had a rateable value of £40 or under on the 7th November, 1956, is let to a controlled tenant and has the five basic standard amenities, the owner may apply to the local authority for a Qualification Certificate. If the house lacks one or more of the standard amenities the owner may apply for a Combined Certificate. When the certificate had been approved the owner may apply to the Rent Officer for a "Fair rent" to be determined under the Rent Act, 1968. When this has been agreed the controlled tenancy is converted to a regulated one.

28 applications were received during the year making a total of 138 applications since their inception. So far 79 applications have been approved, 10 refused, 8 withdrawn and 41 pending.

Despite the fact that when the owner is in possession of a Qualification Certificate he may apply to the Rent Officer for a fair rent which is often fixed at approximately 2 – 3 times higher than the existing rent, some landlords take a long time in doing necessary repairs. This would

confirm that the landlords in question have not in the past been able to carry out necessary repairs and now do not have sufficient capital to undertake them either.

CARAVANS:

At the end of the year there were 8 individual site licences and three licences for more than three vans per site. The total caravans in the area was 139.

Gypsies and other travellers again "invaded" the area camping on road side waste and private land. The land owned by the Greater London Council in Flamstead End was a popular venue and little effort was made by that authority to move them. This policy may be a humanitarian one but it does attract others to the area, increasing the problem.

The Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland continue to operate a site for tents and caravans at Theobalds Park. Adequate facilities are provided.

Members of the Showmans Guild utilised an area of land at Turnford as in previous years. Some 30 caravans occupied the site in the winter months. Suitable facilities are provided.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION:

"Roundcroft", Park Lane, a house in multiple occupation, was demolished in July.

An inspection of 150 Cromwell Avenue revealed that the number of persons had increased to 18, being 8 more than that allowed by a direction order. In addition certain facilities which had formerly been provided were now lacking. The Council authorised legal proceedings in the first case and a notice under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961, be issued to remedy the defects.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no common lodging houses in the area.

SECTION IV

CLEAN AIR

Fifty six complaints were received during 1971 from residents in respect of smoke, fumes, grit and dust nuisance.

During the year a complaint was received concerning dense smoke from a large building site. An inspection revealed that the smoke was a contravention of Section 1 of the 1968 Act. The cause of the smoke was the combustion of resin bonded fibre glass, which was stored in a building demolished by the demolition contractor. Because of the difficulties in the interpretation of the word 'occupier', the Council's solicitors recommended that legal proceedings should not be taken. No doubt case law will soon make this vexed point much clearer, until then every effort must be made to ensure that at least under local authority projects the contract must make it clear that fires shall under no circumstances be lit.

On other occasions certain trade premises were the subject of complaints by residents and where appropriate the occupier of the land was advised of the provision of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1968.

Garden bonfires accounted for a section of complaints, these mainly being burning of fallen leaves or grass. Informal approaches to the persons concerned invariably brought satisfaction to the complainants.

INDUSTRIAL :

Two applications were received under Section 6 of the Act of 1968 relating to chimney heights. In one case the height of the chimney had to be increased to comply with the Minister's memorandum.

The local scrap metal retrieving factory had now completed the necessary replacements to the complex dust extraction system. The work involved replacing the bank of 10 cyclones and trunking with specially hardened steel to withstand the abrasive dust. The opportunity was also taken to greatly increase the number of access points to clear obstructions which occur from time to time as a result of upholstery passing through the system. An obstruction can result in the breakdown of the extraction process. Continual inspection of the whole installation is still necessary to ensure maximum efficiency together with discretion in the type of scrap admitted.

DOMESTIC

The No. 6 Smoke Control Area came into operation on the 1st October, 1971, after being delayed by the Minister due to an anticipated shortage of smokeless fuel.

The Order extends the Smoke Control Areas northwards to our boundary with Hoddesdon Urban District.

The total area subject to Smoke Control was increased to 1,181 acres and the number of dwellings to 7,462 or approximately 52%.

In December, 1971, the Council made the Cheshunt No. 7 Smoke Control Order, which up to the 31st of December had not been confirmed by the Minister. The area is from the east of the Waltham Cross — Bishops Stortford railway line to the eastern boundary of the Urban District with the Waltham Holy Cross District south to the boundary with the London Borough of Enfield and north to the boundary with the Hoddesdon Urban District. The area comprises 591 dwellings in 720 acres. A total of approximately 8,053 dwellings will thereby be within Smoke Control areas covering some 1,901 acres.

The projected scheme for Smoke Control Areas to encompass the whole of the Urban District has been approved in principle by the Council. The scheme was brought to the Ministry's attention following receipt of Circular 73/71. The scheme should be completed in 1979.

The following table shows details of the Smoke Control Areas :-

Area No.	Acres	Made	Order Confirmed	Operation	Total	Houses — Estimated No. on which	
						requiring Adaption	Grant paid
1	140	20.12.60	21. 4.61	1.11.61	1562	178	116
2	280	19.12.61	20. 3.62	1.10.62	911	388	187
3	250	18.12.62	28. 3.63	1.10.63	1839	576	330
4	123	17. 4.64	18. 8.64	1. 7.65	1048	680	484
5	182	2. 7.68	13. 9.68	1. 7.69	1570	670	237
6	206	10. 2.70	11.11.70	1.10.71	532	90	25
7	720	14.12.71			591	92	

THE CLEAN AIR (EMISSION OF GRIT & DUST FROM FURNACES) REGULATIONS, 1971.

THE CLEAN AIR (MEASUREMENT OF GRIT & DUST FROM FURNACES) REGULATIONS, 1971.

The above Regulations were made under the provisions of the Acts of 1968 and 1956 respectively; the "Emission" Regulations are the standards recommended by the Working Party on Grit and Dust Emission set up in 1964.

The Regulations have the effect of limiting the emission of dust and grit by furnaces with an output rating between 825,000 BTU and 475 million BTU with correspondingly higher figures when the furnace is rated by heat input.

Existing furnaces are not affected until 1st January, 1978.

The "Measurement" Regulation replaces the Regulation of 1968 and prescribes among other matters that the measurement of Grit and Dust shall be carried out in accordance with British Standards 3405 — 1961.

ALKALI ETC. WORKS REGULATION ACT, 1906 :

The 1971 Order modified the Order of 1966 by adding certain processes to the control of H.M. Alkali Inspectorate and passing the following processes to the local authority, to control under the Clean Air Acts, 1956 - 1968.

Melting process of iron or steel involving air or rotary furnaces fired by coal or oil.

Separation of aluminium or aluminium alloys from ferrous metals in sloping hearth furnaces.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

The Council takes part in the National Survey which is collated by the Warren Spring Laboratory.

Three areas are monitored for the amounts of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air, namely Waltham Cross, Cheshunt (Council Depot) and Goff's Oak.

During the latter part of the year the Waltham Cross premises had to be closed due to demolition of the building in which it was housed. The instruments were resited to the west of the Cambridge Road in Bishops College.

The figures for the Urban District are as follows :-

AVERAGE YEARLY CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE

Situation	Smoke concentrations, microgrammes/ cubic metre									
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Waltham Cross	55	84	76	64	49	47	43	36	48	53
Cheshunt	47	52	45	40	29	34	34	33	31	32
Goff's Oak	32	39	45	26	23	11	27	27	25	24
Average	44	58	55	43	34	31	35	32	35	36

AVERAGE YEARLY CONCENTRATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Situation	Sulphur Dioxide concentrations, microgrammes /Cubic metre									
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Waltham Cross	120	127	117	110	113	113	117	96	88	62
Cheshunt	108	112	96	101	91	101	92	101	103	103
Goff's Oak	43	106	104	73	96	54	44	37	41	39
Average	90	115	106	95	100	89	84	78	77	68

NOISE ABATEMENT :

Noise is now regarded as pollution of the environment and it is unfortunately increasing to a disturbing level.

At the present time the Government are considering the report of a working group on the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. The Report amongst other recommendations clearly makes the point that the present law on noise requires to be strengthened and that "Noise Abatement Zones" could be envisaged. Twentyone noise complaints were received during the year. Visits were made to the complainant in each case to assess the "noise".

In one case the noise was judged to be of sufficient interference to be a "nuisance". This case involved a newly installed rotary melting furnace. Sound level readings and analysis of frequencies of sound indicated a predominance of low frequency sound (35 — 125 Hertz). This was caused mainly by the oil burner turbulence inside the furnace. A secondary but important source of sound was the induction fan providing secondary pre-heated air for the melt. The Company concerned have proposals for sound insulation of the furnace and fan which should reduce the sound to an acceptable level.

Cases involving the use of portable compressors and road breakers arose during the year although it was noted that particularly in regard to compressors more forethought is given to the reduction of noise by insulation and proper maintenance of equipment.

SECTION V

WORKING CONDITIONS

Almost all premises where persons are employed are controlled either by the Factories Acts; Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act or the Agricultural Act.

Inspection of Factories

1. INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	141	131	22	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act, excluding outworkers' premises.	5	6	—	—
Total	146	137	22	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
To H. M. Inspector			By H. M. Inspector		
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) Unsuitable or defective	20	16	—	—	—
Other Offences including offences under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6	3	3	—	—	—
Total	23	19	—	—	—

There are 12 outworkers of registered processes, 11 of which are engaged in the making of wearing apparel and one is carding buttons.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Every local authority is required by Section 60 (1) of the Act to submit to the Department of Employment an Annual Report on their work under the Act for the twelve month period ending on the 31st December each year.

1. Registration and Inspection

Once again in 1971 the pattern of slightly fewer but larger units of employment was evident. The total number of premises registered at the end of the year being 339; 18 less than at the end of 1970. The number of persons employed in these premises, however, showed a nett increase of 252 over those for the corresponding period last year. The present total being 3,808. The total comprises of 2,409 females and 1,399 male employees.

General inspections were made of all newly registered premises together with approximately 50% of all other premises on the register. The total number of general inspections made being 175, of which 75 were inspections of offices, 92 of retail premises, 4 of warehouses and 4 of catering establishments.

2. Operation of the general provisions of the Act

The 175 general inspections made were to decide whether contraventions existed in registered premises. The matters taken into consideration during these inspections included space for employees, temperature, cleanliness, ventilation, lighting, various provisions relating to safety, sanitary facilities, fire precautions and the training of young employees.

The visits and inspections resulted in the service of 63 formal notifications requiring works to remedy contraventions against the Act. The majority of these were in respect of the absence of thermometers, Abstracts of the Act, cleanliness and the replenishment of first aid boxes. It must be said that these items seem to be continually neglected. The provision of additional sanitary conveniences and personal washing facilities were necessary in several premises due chiefly to one or two reasons, either (a) on the change of occupier (bringing the premises previously outside the scope of the Act now to comply with its requirements) or on the increase in the number of persons working in the premises. The following table gives a summary of defects found during inspections:-

(i) Cleanliness	56
(ii) Overcrowding	3
(iii) Temperature	24
(iv) Ventilation (including I.V.S.)	25
(v) Lighting	9
(vi) Sanitary Conveniences	4

(vii) Washing facilities	31
(viii) Drinking Water	3
(ix) Clothing accommodation	2
(x) Eating facilities	4
(xi) Floors, passages, stairs	24
(xii) Fencing exposed machinery	4
(xiii) First aid and other matters	103
(xiv) Lifts and hoists	3

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings at all during the year and most of the contraventions were remedied following the informal action taken.

3. Accidents

Fourteen accidents were reported during the twelve monthly review period all of which were non-fatal. The premises in which these occurred were as follows:-

Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale shops and warehouses
2	8	4

All notified accidents were investigated by the Public Health Inspectors and in no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings but verbal and written warnings and advice were given in a number of cases. Several of the accidents were due almost entirely to human error and could quite easily have been prevented by employing care and fundamental safety precautions.

Most employers appear to be aware of their obligation under the Act to notify the occurrence of accidents on registered premises and several are over zealous in this respect in that a considerable number of accidents are notified which are not required to be by the Act.

4. Food Slicing Machines

The use, maintenance and cleaning of food slicing machines has been a feature for detailed comment and examination during inspections of premises in which they are installed. Posters and notices advising users of these machines have been requested within this District and have always been provided.

The introduction of the illustrated leaflet "The Safe Use of Food Slicing Machines" (SHW 14) was a useful addition to the verbal and written advice given to shopkeepers and machine users. Due to the efforts of the Inspectorate in this field previous to the publication of the leaflet and the very few accidents notified involving food slicing machines it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of the leaflet in leading to a greater awareness of the need for care in the use of these machines. Any literature, however, which is continually available for reference is to be welcomed and must ultimately achieve its aim.

APPENDIX
(details as OSR. 14)

Registrations and General Inspections:

	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	7	107	75
Retail shops	9	194	92
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	17	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	21	4
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—

Number of Visits:

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises — 345.

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by Workplace:

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	1,952
Retail shops	1,318
Wholesale departments, warehouses	414
Catering establishments open to the public	95
Canteens	25
Fuel storage depots	—
Total	3,808
Total Males:	1,399
Total Females:	2,409

Exemptions: Nil

Prosecutions: Nil

Inspectors:

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) or the Act 5

Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act ... Nil

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

The Home Counties (Music and Dancing) Licensing Act, 1956, and the Hertfordshire (Music and Dancing) Regulations, 1955, are administered by the County Council. Under Regulation 5 a certificate from the local Council is required relating to sanitary accommodation and other facilities for new applications.

Only one application was received during the year and that was in respect of a 'music licence' only. The premises were in compliance with the standard required by this Council and approval was, therefore, recommended.

The total number now licenced is 16.

SECTION VI

WATER SUPPLY

The whole of the District is within the area of supply of the Metropolitan Water Board. The Director of Water Examination has kindly supplied the following information relating to the supply for this area.

1. (a) The supply was satisfactory both as to (i) quality, and (ii) quantity throughout 1971.

- (b) All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine; after a predetermined period of contact the pipes are flushed out and refilled; samples of water are then collected from these treated mains; and the mains are returned to service only after the analytical results are found to be satisfactory.

The quality control from these laboratories is carried out by means of daily sampling from sources of supply, from the treatment works or well stations, from the distribution system, and through to the consumer. Any sign of contamination or any other abnormality is immediately investigated.

- (c) (i) The Board has no record of the number of structurally separate dwellings supplied in your area, but the population supplied direct according to the Registrar-General's estimates at 30th June, 1971, was 44,943.

- (ii) No houses were permanently supplied by standpipe.

- (d) No artificial flouride is being added, and where the flouride content is indicated in the analyses it represents the naturally occurring flouride in the water.

2. (a) The supply was derived from the following works and pumping stations :-

River Thames — derived water, and also well water from Hoe Lane and occasionally from Waltham Abbey Pumping Stations. The higher ground round Goff's Oak receives well water from Darnicle Hill Pumping Station.

No new sources of supply were instituted and there were no changes to the general scheme of supply in your area.

The number of samples collected and the bacteriological and chemical analyses of the supply from the above sources after treatment are shown on the attached sheets.

- (b) On account of their hardness content and alkaline reaction the Board's river and well water supplies are shown to be not plumb-solvent. It should, however, be appreciated that all types of water

pick up varying amounts of metal from the material of water piping particularly when it is newly installed; this applies to copper, zinc, iron and also to lead.

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METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD —

AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF

MILLIGRAMMES PER LITRE

Description of the Sample	Number of Samples	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen	Oxygen abs. from KMnO ₄ 4 hrs at 27°C.	B.O.D. 5 days at 20°C	Hardness (total) CaCO ₃	Hardness (non-carbonate) CaCO ₃	Magnesium as Mg	Sodium Potassium as Na K
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11) (12)
R. Thames—derived	364	0.029	0.084	6.1	1.04		281	90	5	23.5 5.1
Darnicle Hill	2	0.010	0.029	2.1	0.20		370	135		
Hoe Lane	4	0.089	0.027	0.3	0.23		438	191		
Waltham Abbey	4	0.190	0.040	0.2	0.33		273	66		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS— WATER SUPPLIES TO CHESHUNT

Source of supply	Number of samples	BEFORE TREATMENT			
		Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	
		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.
R. Thames—derived	8,154	53.9		40.37	12.2
Darnicle Hill	2	0.7	28	50.00	1.0
Hoe Lane	249	0.1	14	100.0	—
Waltham Abbey	251	0.2	9	99.20	0.1

WATER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT

WATER SUPPLIES TO CHESHUNT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(unless otherwise stated) during 1971.

Chloride as Cl	Phos- phate as PO ₄	Silicate as SiO ₂	Sulphate as SO ₄	Natural Fluoride as F	Surface- active material as Manoxol OT		Tur- bidity units	Colour (Burgess units)	pH value	Electri- cal Con- ductivity (microm- hos)
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
34	2.3	10	64	0.15	0.02		0.1	13	7.8	580
27				0.70			0.2	3	7.2	660
28				0.40			0.6	11	7.1	780
27				0.65			0.2	6	7.4	550

YEARLY AVERAGES 1971

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Escherichia coli count		AFTER TREATMENT				
Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	E. coli count
			20-24 hours 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.		
					Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.
54.91	5.1	3901	8.4		99.51	99.97
50.00	1.0	2	0.5	1	100.00	100.00
100.00	—	253	0.1	8	100.00	100.00
100.00	—	254	0.8	17	99.61	100.00

All the premises in the area are supplied by mains water with the exception of:-

Aquaduct Lock House
Aquaduct Lock Cottage
Cheshunt Lock House
New River Cottage
Theobalds Park
Theobalds Cottage
Theobalds Riding School
Theobalds Camping Site
South Villa Nursery Cottage

During that year 40 water samples were taken; 27 from deep wells, 4 from shallow wells, continuing and monitoring of non-piped supplies to premises within the Urban District, and nine from main supplies following complaints of the condition of the supply. In all cases except one the results were satisfactory and the result which gave cause for concern appears to have been an isolated case since follow-up samples have proved satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS

The water from the Swimming Pool owned by the Council was sampled on 5 occasions. The water from the paddling pools was sampled 6 times.

SECTION VII

INFESTATION

RODENT CONTROL

Over the past ten years the number of complaints of mice infestation has gone up considerably, whilst the complaints of rats increased to 1966, and has now declined. This was the second year when mice complaints exceeded rat complaints.

There is no particular answer to this, except that many old properties have been demolished and I suspect that these occupiers were prepared to tolerate mice but not rats. The modern house is much better heated, which gives favourable conditions for mice to breed and the conglomeration of old garden sheds, which were ideal shelter for rats, have been reduced.

Details of the rodent control work are:-

Property other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in district	17,634	298
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	670	—
(b) Number infested (i) Rats	153	—
(ii) Mice	196	1
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	22	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	4	—
(ii) Mice	2	—

A treatment of the Council's soil sewers was carried out in October when 100 manholes were treated with flouroacetamide. Very little infestation was found.

The treatment for rodent control work in private dwellings is free of charge, but a charge of 70p per hour is made in respect of commercial and industrial premises.

OTHER INFESTATIONS

During the year the advice of the Department was sought in dealing with the following pests:

Ants	23
Bats	2
Bees	11
Bugs	1
Carpet Beetles	2
Cellar Beetles	1
Clover Mites	4
Cockroaches	1
Fleas	11
Flies	4
Fur Beetles	1
Mason Bees	2
Mealworm Beetles	1
Pigeons	2
Silver Fish	2
Wasps	181
Wood Lice	1

A charge of 50p per treatment is made, except in the case of fleas and bugs which are dealt with free of charge.

SECTION VIII

PETROLEUM

During the year 56 licences were issued for the storage of petroleum spirit which amounted to 215,739 gallons. Fees received in respect of these licences was £234.

Two premises previously licensed ceased to store petroleum, the tanks were flooded in one case and in the other filled with concrete after suitable safety precautions had been taken.

One new licence was issued during the year.

On the 25th August, 1971, legal proceedings were taken by the Council against Baxters Motors Ltd., 111/113, Crossbrook Street, for keeping petroleum spirit without a licence. The defendants were fined £5.00 and ordered to pay £5.00 costs. This case arose because the Company had failed to produce a valid electrical certificate, certifying that the electrical wiring and fittings associated with the electrically operated petrol pump were satisfactory. Shortly after an electrical certificate was obtained and the premises licensed.

In April a local garage reported an apparent loss of petrol from one of their tanks. Suitable precautions were taken in notifying the police and fire authorities, Metropolitan Water Board, Eastern Electricity Board, Eastern Gas Board, General Post Office, Council Depot and residents in the neighbourhood. Readings were taken at various points but no leakage was detected. Subsequently it was found that one of the pump attendants had been stealing petrol and falsifying the books. The apparent discrepancy was not revealed until a delivery of petrol was made.

At 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, 27th November, a three compartment petrol tanker was discharging petrol from one compartment into one underground tank at the local garage. To enable a second tank to be filled at the same time from another compartment, the driver of the vehicle moved the tanker a few feet. As a result the hose became fouled in the rear wheels breaking the hose at the outlet valve. Before the valve could be closed some 93 gallons of petrol had been discharged onto the forecourt. Such a spillage was, of course, a serious fire and explosion hazard. The facts were reported to the Public Health Committee who decided to institute legal proceedings against the tanker driver in accordance with Regulations 3, 15(a) and 16(9) of the Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations, 1957, and at the same time to reprimand the petroleum company and garage in question. The case against the driver had not been heard by the end of the year.

SECTION IX

MISCELLANEOUS

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

A licence to keep a pet shop was granted to Mr. M.M. Boswell, 14 Cadmore Lane, Cheshunt, and the conditions recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were incorporated in the licence.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Licences to keep a boarding establishment were issued to:-

Mrs. J. Bradley, Upwey Kennels, Hammond Street Road.

Mr. K. Cox, High View Farm, Crouch Lane.

Mr. W.A. Meredith, Tyle Kiln Cottage, Theobalds.

In addition to the usual conditions of licence, two further clauses were added from 1st January, 1971. The effect of these were, that if the licensee has an animal in his care which becomes ill from whatever cause or the animal refused to eat for more than 48 hours, a veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner must examine the animal. Also he must be given information as to the name and address of the veterinary surgeon who normally attends the animal. This then enables him to know the past history and any medicine which may have been prescribed.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS, 1964/70

The Riding Establishments Act, 1970, came into operation on the 1st January, 1971, and made considerable amendments to the principal Act of 1964.

When determining an applicant's suitability to hold a licence to keep a riding establishment, in addition to the requirements contained in the principal Act, the Council shall have regard to the applicant's qualifications either by experience in the management of horses or by being the holder of an approved certificate or by the employment of a qualified manager.

The new Act provides that every licence granted shall contain five additional conditions which shall be set out in full on the licence. These conditions deal generally with the fitness for work of the horses, the supervision of horses for riding instruction, the supervision of the business, adequate insurance cover and the keeping of a register of horses aged three years and under which are usually kept on the premises, which shall be available for inspection by an authorised officer.

In addition, it is now an offence to let out on hire for riding or

using for instructions or demonstrating riding, animals in the following three categories — any horse aged three years or under, any mare heavy with foal or any mare within three months of foaling.

Provisional licences may now be granted for three months, which may be extended for a further three months but a provisional licence may not be issued for more than six months in any year.

Annual licences were issued to :-

Mrs. W.M. Hodges,
Theobalds Park Riding School.
Bulls Cross Ride,
Cheshunt.

Miss R.M. Taylor,
Woodgreen Farm,
Silver Street,
Goffs Oak,
Cheshunt.

upon the receipt of a satisfactory report from a Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

THE SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

There were 15 Scrap Metal Dealers on the register at the end of the year of which 10 were itinerant collectors.

SHOPS ACTS, 1950/65

The majority of the work under these Acts is now carried out in conjunction with inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and Food Hygiene (General) Regulations under the Food and Drugs legislation.

As a result of complaints and routine investigation shopkeepers were drawn to their responsibility in relation to hours of opening and the employment of young persons.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The sewers discharge into the Greater London Council's Sewage Disposal Works at Edmonton; Cheshunt is adequately provided with sewerage apart from some country areas where properties are drained to septic tanks or cesspools.

CESSPOOL DRAINAGE:

The emptying of domestic cesspools by the local authority is free

of charge up to a limit of 22,000 gallons per annum. Charges for amounts in excess of that quantity and the emptying of non-domestic cesspools are based on the actual cost of the work.

REFUSE DUMPS:

Dumping of refuse is controlled by consents granted by the Hertfordshire County Council and the District Council under the Hertfordshire County Council Acts, 1935/71. Conditions are attached to the consents, which are designed to prevent nuisance and control fires. No new consents were granted during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

The refuse collection and disposal service is under the control of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

The Council undertake a weekly collection of house refuse in all parts of the Urban District, and the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping in gravel pits. The collection of trade refuse is also undertaken.

A disposal centre to meet the requirements of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, is provided in Turners Hill. Rubbish may be taken to the disposal centre in the Manor House Depot, Turners Hill, on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m., and on Sundays from 9.00 a.m. to noon.

Unwanted motor vehicles may still be taken to Cheshunt Council Depot (rear of Public Library, Turners Hill) between 7.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. Mondays to Fridays.

A 'Lindemann-Newell' fragmentiser is operated by Messrs. W.C. Jones & Co., Waltham Cross, and is stated to be able to deal with about 150,000 vehicles a year, or about 75,000 tons of light scrap metal. Details of the arrangements under which unwanted motor vehicles will be accepted should be obtained direct from the Company.

